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PRICE THREEPENCE

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. DAVIS, THEY, Randwick, or 101, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at No. 6, Richmond terrace, Domain.

WANTED, a MILLINER. Apply to No. 7, Wyndham-yard-squre

WANTED, a SITUATION, as NURSE. Fully competent. Address C. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady, sober MAN, to drive a Horse & Dray. PRESCOTT, FIELD, and CO, 83, SUMNER-street.

WANTED, a secondhand grocer's or chemist's COUNTER.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER, by the week day. 29, corner of Market and Clarence streets.

WANTED, a Milch GOAT. Apply to Mr. J. HILL, Furniture Warehouse, King-street.

WANTED, a good plain COOK. Enquire 56, King-street, next door to Challoner, gunsmith.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 75, South Head Road.

WANTED, a MILL LABOURER. JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID; also a Housemaid, 199, Elizabeth-street, one door from Park-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 16, to assist in the house work, 52, King-street West.

WANTED, a GROOM. Apply at DRISCOLL'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the brig THAMES - Chief, M.A.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at the Shipping Office, up to noon this day.

WANTED, a BOY, for the country. W. NIXON, Sussex-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply to Lord Nelson, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. H. C. RICHARDS, Butcher, Haymarket.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Needlewoman, General Servant for management at Mrs. CAREW'S, 115, St. James's-street.

WANTED. For engagement, a girl. Call on Miss, 129, BURGESS STREET, BARNSTAPLE.

WET-NURSE WANTED. Apply, between 2 and 3 p.m., to Dr. WILLIAMS, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Gentleman to teach Writing private Address by letter to F. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED. Immediately, COMPOSITORS. Apply A. CUBITT, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to sink a well, at Paddington. Apply at C. KIDMAN'S, South Head Road.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to do plain needlework.
Apply Mrs. PHILLIPS, Volunteer Clothing Hk.

WANTED, an active LAD, at PARTRIDGE'S
Galvanised Iron Works, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mr.
PALMER, 31, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply 248, Castlereagh-
street, next door to Sydney Arms Hotel.

WANTED, a Nursery GOVERNESS, to proceed

Wanted, a good Plain COOK. 7, Wynyard square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Prince-street.

WANTED, good Servants; House and Parlour Maids (English), disengaged. Registry Office, Parliament-street, near Library.

WANTED, three MEN, to raise gravel on the New

WANTED, a *Person* to sew with Singer's machines and work with tailors; also a few good *Trousers* *Makers*. Apply **JOHN A. DAWSON**, Windsor.

WANTED, a *SERVANT GIRL* for the countess, to apply between 10 and 12, at Mr. C. JEANNERET'S, Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street.

WANTED, *COOK* and *LAUNDRESS*. - *Ref.*

requires. Apply to Mrs. JAMES MACNAMARA,
96, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid, for the country; also
a General Servant, for a clergyman's family. J.
GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, are about
to attend to two children. Apply at 475, George-
street South.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER and an ILLU-
STRATOR. J. PARRY, cabinetmaker, and an ILLU-
STRATOR, 10, St. James-street, London, W.

WANTED, A SHEPHERD. Apply PHILIP M'CARROLL, butcher, Whitechapel Market.
WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT AND NURSEMAID. Apply Mrs. COLLIER, Chatterham House, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, Cooks and Landresses, Landresses & Housemaids, Cooks, Nursemaids. Mrs. DUNN office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a strong Second-hand BGGY, with seats; also, a set of shaft and leading Harness, & a dogcart. Apply to C. C. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, suitable for the Clothing Business. References required. Apply from 9 till 12. 639, Rieck-feld-hill.

WANTED, a BUTCHER, to assist in the shop and deliver meat. Must be competent. Apply to G. SHARP, 62, Hunter-street, after 11 a.m.

WANTED, next month, a HOUSE in Woolloomooloo, containing 4 or 5 rooms, in thorough repair. Address with particulars, rent, &c., to DOVE, No. 2 Box. Post Office.

WANTED, to rent or purchase, a 400 Acre FARM, partly improved, with comfortable homestead, &c.

WANTED, for the Interior, a good **WATCHMAKER**; also, a **YOUTH**, who understands **Working Jewellery business.** Apply to **S. HOFFMANN** and **CO., Wynyard-st.**

WANTED, a **Young Man** as **ASSISTANT** in a **country store** for **retail grocery.** Also, a **YOUTH** with a **knowledge of accounts.** Apply to **J. and THOMPSON, 224, Pitt-st.**

WANTED for the North Shore, a respectable person as a COOK and LAUNDRESS Apply to M LAWRY, at Albion House, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, every day, between twelve and three o'clock.

WANTED, to purchase a SODA-WATER MACHINE. State price and all particulars to J. R. KEMP, Messrs. Church, Brothers, 329, George street.

WANTED, by a young English Person, a SITUATION as a HOUSE-MANAGER or ASSISTANT.

WANTED. For the country, a first-class HOUSE & PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. ALICE OSBORNE, at Mrs. Hilliard's, Darlinghurst, between 2 hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, who thoroughly understands her duties. Apply on **FRIDAY**, between 12 and 4 o'clock, to **Mrs. WENTWORTH, 68, Philip street North.**

WANTED, a practical Gardener for Broadwood district: a Man to drive, and otherwise useful. Penrith: a Blacksmith, Rough Carpenter, and estate Storekeeper, for Queensland. **S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt street, opposite Union Bank.**

WANTED, a Married Couple, without family, the country; the wife must be a good seamstress, the man to milk and work in the garden, &c. Apply at M. COHEN'S, corner of Pitt and Park streets, between 11 and 12 o'clock, This Day.

WANTED, a SECRETARY to the Queensland Insurance Company and Provident Institution of New Zealand, but these possessing a practical knowledge of the details and duties required in an insurance office need apply. Applications will be received up to 21st June, 1884.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, Books, Linen, Fine good Guns, Instruments, and first-class miscellaneous goods of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, Elizabeth-street North.

N.B.—A note addressed, parties will be attended at their own residence.

WANTED, by a young Person, respectable connected, a SITUATION as COMPANION to help, or to take charge of Arms or other business.

good needlewoman. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address M. A., 382, Bourke-street, Sur
Hills.

interest of every individual to get a share of what was going as possible, no cost or trouble to himself. In a few of years we should have to pay a great advantage, after destroying that which nature had so abundantly bestowed upon us. The difficulties of this action were magnified by the League and the Government. His objection to that Act was not to free selection as embodied in it, but to the Occupation Act, which he objected to his mind as most objectionable. He was unwilling to give the League and the Government the right to give to the free selector an additional portion of land, free pre-emptive lease, which he could not calculate upon for the next six months. He was not sure that the Government in some of its provisions the Land Act might be taken as it was—the ground work of legislation on the present question. He saw that it was given the free selector a larger extent of land, with some limits under pre-emptive lease, in this undefined sphere of tenure, as he thought there have been no limits to his fair share of the fencing on the land. The question now arose should we provide a fair compensation to be given to those who are wanted to the extensive pastures. He saw in the Act at present under discussion various injustices which in detail he did not approve of—some of which might not be enough to be effective for good might be amended. He saw enough in the Act, however, make it desirable that it should go into committee to see how far the provisions might be made effective for good purposes intended. If, when it had passed through committee, it was not found acceptable, those who assented to it might be asked to give effect to it.

did oppose the third reading. He thought some hon. members were mistaken in thinking that fencing would not have a great effect in preventing disease in sheep and cattle. It was no answer to say that the Government would not say it would not prevent pleuro-pneumonia or scab conclusively. Was not the partial prevention of those diseases the object of the Bill? Nothing that the House could devise would have a greater effect in checking the spread of those diseases more than a measure for encouraging the erection of boundary fences. In a fenced country those diseases did not spread as they did in open country. Cattle were seldom infected fences. With regard to sheep, the fences erected there would gradually follow upon the fences for cattle. These latter fences would have a great effect in preventing the spread of scab. Scab was not communicated so much as the flock going over the same ground, and the sheep by picking up stray scab. He thought one great mistake in considering this bill was in supposing the whole thing

to come into operation; and the people took upon them to find out the kind manner of enabling those who were to be found it to their interest to fence their land to do so. It would be difficult to say whether this bill should be more favourable to the larger or to the smaller class of landholders; but it would be more likely to operate oppressively in individual cases. When he used the word interest, he meant an interest in a safe and honest way; for there were some holders of land who found their interest in causing the destruction of the land for their neighbours' paid as possible. It was for these that the House was to legislate. On the contrary, it was rather the duty of the House to protect those who paid for the land they used, and those to whom paid for the use of the land, to ensure that they were not to be over-ruled by the large monopolist was to go to work in ruin to the small squatter, whose small run of twenty-five square miles might be surrounded by the holdings of the larger man. Even if the Government had all the power, it would be manifestly to the advantage of the small squatter, since it would turn the run into compact paddock, and keep off the herds of the squatter holder. Besides this, the monopolist would be forced to advance the money that was to be paid to his neighbour's land, whilst the small man would have seen

are in which to refund his half by instalments. It was highly likely that persons would do such things as these. Nor was it to be expected that this bill would at once come into operation all over the country. On the contrary, the experiment would be tried by persons engaged in the same inferior mode suitable for pastoral occupation would be the only one to be improved, and then, as time rolled on, the country would be gradually all enclosed. That it was an advantage to fence had been shown in the fact that, even under the present uncertain tenure of the Crown lands, persons had done so and to their advantage to fence in their runs. As to

arbitration, though some members objected to it, he thought that a principle of this kind had been extensively adopted in the mother country and the same as here. In railway, and other cases of the kind, it was used in order to prevent the delay of litigation. No doubt, arbitration might be made efficient and expensive, but if it were ever so much so, it would still not be either so difficult or so expensive as litigation. Besides, those who followed the business of litigation were, in those cases where arbitration was not so extent blameable for making the settlement of the question less easy than it otherwise might have been,

ere were, however, some improvements that would require to be made in the bill before it was passed into law. The first place, the House ought to fix a maximum beyond which no one ought to be counselled to go in fencing; and in the case of lands leased from the Crown, I thought that the compensation to be paid to the proprietor in case of the redemption of the lands should be fixed upon the actual value of the fence, rather than upon a portion of the first value of the land. The reason why it would be better was obvious, since a fence to the advantage of the country that the best and most substantial fence should be erected; both as regarded a

to be a laborer, or a tradesman, or a laborer. So much did he regard the question of color, that he was not prepared to give up any other assistance that might be suggested in other ways. If the House would but once admit the principle of justice, they would advance the interests of the country more than by any amount of elaborate legislation that they could conceive, in the absence of the principle of justice and equity. Let but the value of the improvements for Crown lands be paid for, and there was enough enterprise in the colony to carry on these improvements to any extent. He admitted that it was objectionable that the same land should be sold at different prices.

ained previous to fencing; but this same principle had been introduced so extensively in the late Land Bill, and its members had raised no objection to it then, that he did hardly understand how they could take exception to it now, in such a petty case as the present. However, he opposed the amendment, on principle, because it was to be found in such a thing was pregnant with mischief; but he could not make this an objection to the second reading of an important bill, after the acknowledgment of the principle on so large a scale in the Land Bill of the country. It had been said by some hon. members that this was to be the choice of the free selector. But what did they mean that

a free selector was to get beyond his freehold, a payment of only one-fourth its price; as he to be placed on a higher position than any other occupier of Crown Land. He was allowed to buy up to the extent of three times his freehold. Did they wish that he was to have as much more as he chose? That was the intention, he would tell honorable members that it was the most suicidal policy they could adopt. No more was to be passed, however much it might benefit the country, if it touched the free selector in any way, the slightest bar upon his running *ad libitum* all over the country. Free selection was bad enough as it was; hon-

Mr. Kennedy declined to make it worse. He could not give them one instance that had come under his own knowledge of how it had been decided. The hon. gentleman here mentioned that in a large river in the country where all the land upon one side of a large river to the coast was open to free selection, and around which there were large reserves, a run had been declared open to free selection. Some of those who had the means of information (in that the occupant acquired the knowledge first, and he, Mr. Hay) had been told that the some of an adjoining manor, who had formerly been a servant in that man's family, had taken up 320 acres each of the choicest parts, and

square miles taken from the picked-up and scattered, and he gave an adjoining squatter, for the purposes of grazing, possession at a small cost of half this gentleman's run. He could ask what great benefit was there in this to the country? What greater advantage was there to the country in a run being occupied by a squatter than by another? Surely there was no advantage to the colony that a man should be ruined in order that another might be benefited? Unless they had recourse to some such course as this, he thought a more unfortunate state of things would be found to exist. Supposing the former proprietor of this run had been a good man, and that the

...and strong sons, and such an inroad had been made by others like himself, would it not have been likely to have resulted in violence and perhaps bloodshed? Would it not be a state of things arising which would be fearful to contemplate? After having enacted legislation of this kind, they were bound to step in and legislate so as to prevent the consequences being ruin to the country—to create artificial lines of boundary—so that law, and not the strong arm, might regulate those matters. It was because he feared to contemplate this state of things that he was opposed to some such principle as that which he had acknowledged. If there was any danger in the

eration of this measure it would be easy to re it, but it would be impossible to re the state of things he had foreshadowed if they could arise. He was anxious that the first measure which should be adopted which would lead to the improvement of this country in its pastoral resources, which he held to be its most important interest; and, in the next place, that they might prevent the state of society which he thought likely to arise from this species of squatting which would result. He acknowledged that some of the evils might arise from the Land Act, but he thought those advantages might have been realised by a measure which

He had been ethical upon the country the evils to be
 ended under the present system. It was not, however,
 to leave it to amend this, and if the hon. member were
 to show and showed his anxiety to complete what he called
 his policy," he did not think those who had supported him
 that policy throughout, ought now to withhold their hands—
 he invited him to take away the sting from that measure—
 by a more liberal, hearty, and ironical measure to provide those evils
 arising out of it which were likely to neutralise the utmost
 amount of good which could be expected from it if it were
 accompanied by some such measure as this. He did not
 think that advantage might be taken of the observations he
 had just made, to say that the hon. member was not

not, and in view of things as they now existed. He wished to do no injustice to the free selector. He wished the free selector to be protected in all the interests he had acquired under the Land Act; but he did not wish that the interests of the country should be sacrificed to the interests of what, after all, were comparatively few, because only a certain number could go upon the lands as free selectors, and numbers must take care that the interests of the colony

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